

From the Plain Dealer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.  
MEANS, EDITOR:—In one of my late letters I alluded to the release of Drayton and Sayres who for four years past have suffered all the horrors of solitary confinement in the jail of this city for no other crime than that of having attempted to release from the den of the slave power some seventy-five beings who are as much entitled to liberty and the protection of the laws as any of us. I have often visited these two men, and contributed somewhat of personal sympathy to aid and lessen the misery of their unjust confinement. Capt. Drayton is a man of more than ordinary abilities; open, frank and really in his department, firm in his conviction of right, he answered not in the darkest hour of his distress from his adherence to principle. Sayres is quiet, inoffensive, man and talks but little, seems better calculated for a follower than a commander, yet I could never learn that he expressed any regrets for having undertaken the release of the slaves. Both are strong anti-slavery men in presence of friend and foe, and such was their uniform rectitude of character, their Christian fidelity, kindness and forbearance to all, that they won the good will of their keepers and all who made their acquaintance. Efforts had been making for nearly two years for their release. Their friends in Philadelphia had given a lawyer here about \$600 to aid in the work; but like many others of his calling, he seemed to care but little about his clients after he had obtained his fee. The wife of Mr. Drayton came on here early last spring, staid some three months and while here procured the signatures to a petition for her husband's release, of a part of the slaveholders who were owners of the slaves that undertook to escape. She boarded at the house at which I am boarding, and never shall I forget the earnestness with which she worked to accomplish the desired object of her heart. The slaveholders would often repulse her with rudeness as she presented the petition to them. "Begone! your husband stole our slaves, and if he had had his deserts he would have been hung." This would not dampen her ardor. She persevered until she procured a majority of the names of the slave-owners. Upon this Senator Sumner drew up a long argument and presented it to the President. The news came that the President had rejected the application. Mrs. Drayton was so overwhelmed with grief that I took measures to ascertain the truth of the rumor. I learned from the State Department that the President, doubting his power to pardon, had referred the case to the Attorney General. This was before the Baltimore nomination, and it was believed that no decision would be made until the Whig Convention and not a favorable one then, had President Fillmore got the nomination. Perhaps no one prayed more fervently for Mr. Fillmore's defeat than did Mrs. Drayton. It was openly avowed by leading Whigs here that he would not pardon the men if he got the nomination. He was not nominated and they were pardoned. Thanks to a kind Providence and the arduous, persevering labors and intercessions of Senator Sumner.

When the order for their release was sent to the Marshall of the District, it was accompanied by a request from Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, that the prisoners be kept in jail till he could send to the Governor of Virginia for a requisition for them to be taken there. This was villainously unparalled. Mr. Sumner was apprized of the State of affairs, and he immediately took a hack and went to the Jail, and demanded their release. Their prison doors were thrown open and with trembling limbs and joyful countenances the victims of wrong and outrage walked forth once more to breathe the pure air of heaven. They were hurried into the hack and taken to a place of safety. The evening cars had already left and every livery stable in the city had refused to hire a conveyance to take them to Baltimore. It was known that the slaveholders would be on their track, and no time was to be lost. The clerk of the Erie office finally found a son of Emerald Isle who had a carriage, and he offered him twenty dollars to take these persons to Baltimore before five o'clock the next morning. "By jabs," says Pat, "I'll do it or die." The night was dark as Erebus, and the rain poured down in torrents, but Pat, through rain darkness and mud, landed them upon the outskirts of Baltimore by half past four in the morning, and before night the Telegraph announced their safe arrival in Philadelphia.

Yours,  
BRUTUS.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

John C. Vaughan.  
Without disparagement to the many distinguished orators and statesmen, who attended the late National Convention, in this city, and addressed the multitude assembled, we must say that the remarks of John C. VAUGHAN, Esq., of the Cleveland True Democrat, before the mass meeting on Thursday night, were the most effective with the masses which it was our good fortune to hear. For upwards of an hour he enthralled the multitude with what, under other circumstances, would have been regarded as a dry statement of facts—but, as showing the Northern laborer his duty in assisting to overthrow the slave power, was the highest eloquence. Mr. VAUGHAN, as a Southern man, well acquainted with the interests and conditions of all classes in the South—and also as a Northern man, from adoption and choice, is eminently calculated to present that broad National view of the subject, which demonstrates to the working men of the North the identity of their interests with those of their Southern brethren. We are free to declare we have never heard a more effective speech on this branch of the subject, (one which we are sorry to say is greatly neglected), and such also was the opinion of the vast multitude, as indicated by their profound attention, and unwillingness to allow the speaker to conclude his remarks. We sincerely hope that it may be consistent with Mr. VAUGHAN's engagements, during this campaign, to deliver a series of lectures, on this branch of the subject of slavery, in this city. Will Mr. VAUGHAN be good enough to say, in his paper, whether he can come and address us? We will answer for good audiences, and the success of his labors.

Hon. W. H. Seward of New York, was last year appointed substitute for the orator Phi Beta kappa. This year, at an early hour, the appointment of Mr. Seward, as an orator for next year, was slyly made; but as soon as it was known, Judge Cone, of Georgia, and other distinguished Southern gentlemen, gave them to understand that if such men were to be selected, the friends of the college North would soon have these exercises to themselves, and must look for support among the same classes. The appointment of Mr. Seward was then reconsidered and revoked.—New Northern Register.

If the above statement be correct, and the impression it conveys correct, Yale College has sounded the depths of puppyism for profundity hitherto unstained by any literary institution. A Senator of the United States from the Empire State, and without his peer in that Senate; a man of great attainments, influence and intellectual power; an Ex-Governor of New York, denied the great privilege of addressing a literary society in New Haven because Judge Cone of Georgia, a gentleman that nobody ever heard of before, threatened the college with a loss of bread and butter!—Springfield Republican.

## THE OHIO STAR. RAVENNA.

Wednesday, September 8. 1852.

**Free Democratic Ticket.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN P. HALE,**  
of New Hampshire.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEORGE W. JULIAN,**  
of Indiana.  
**County Ticket.**  
Commissioner,  
**WILLIS STRICKLAND.**  
Auditor,  
**ORLOW W. STRONG.**  
Recorder,  
**SYLVESTER TAYLOR, Jr.**  
Recorder,  
**SAMUEL HASTINGS.**  
Director of County Infirmary,  
**FREDERICK WILLIAMS.**  
For Assessors,  
1st Dist. **FERRIS COUCH.**  
2d " **HIRAM STACY.**  
3d " **JOSEPH C. BRAINERD.**  
4th " **O. E. HANNUM.**

### Rail Road Enterprise—Clinton Line.

This is truly a Rail Road age. In every section of our widely extended country we hear of new undertakings; and so long as the enterprising portion of community shall confine their efforts and expenditures, to the great, leading lines, distinctly marked as through lines, there is little fear of a reaction, or Rail Road crisis.

One of the lines, that should as we think, command the attention of the public, at this time, is the *Clinton Line*, as it is called.

This line was run several years ago by a son of the late Gov. Clinton. It passes from New York, on the general route of the Erie Rail Road to Olean—from thence to Meadville—thence to Warren, Trumbull County—thence to Ravenna, and on through Franklin, south-westerly, and may now connect with the Belfontaine or Ohio and Indiana roads.

The central position of this line, the country through which it passes, the great saving of distance, must certainly command for the attention of capitalists, and ere long insure its construction.

We understand that an excellent charter is in existence, that may be used for the whole distance in Ohio. This charter was secured prior to the adoption of the New Constitution—and hence capitalists who prefer a charter, divested of the personal liability clause, and other restrictions under the general law, can be accommodated.

An organization under this charter, has already been effected, and we are informed that immediate efforts will be made to secure surveys, subscription of stock, &c.

Our object in noticing it at this time is to call the attention of our citizens to it, for it is of most essential interest to our community, that the road should connect with, or cross our road at this place. And by suitable and proper effort this can be secured.

Indeed, there is, we are well informed, a natural valley from Warren, through Newton Falls to this place, and we are well persuaded that our citizens, one and all, should at once awake to their true interests, and take the proper measures to secure this important connection.

Let not this subject be passed by with indifference or inattention. Let not the opportunity pass for promoting a great general and local interest. Let not others, by superior sagacity, enterprise and activity win the palm. We shall recur to the subject again.

**Sumner has spoken.**  
The Massachusetts Senator watched his opportunity, and adroitly managed to cast off the "Gag" fastened upon him by buxton Whigs and Democrats.

The Senate committee reported an amendment, authorizing the President to pay certain extraordinary expenses, and Mr. Sumner moved to add:

"Provided that no such allowance shall be made for expenses under the act of September 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave act, which act is hereby repealed."

Upon this motion Mr. Sumner made a speech, which is represented as great, masterly, eloquent. Southern slaveholders and Northern doughfaces were intensely excited, and howled and glared upon him, that he had thus felled them in their attempts to obey their platform and "resist" and "discountenance" agitation. More of this hereafter.

Mr. Sumner's proposition was rejected—yeas 4, nays 47.

**Yeas—Messrs. Chase, Hale, Sumner and Wade—4.**  
**Nays—Messrs. Adams, Badger, Payson, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Bredford,**

Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clarke, Clemen, Cooper, Dawson, De Saussure, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriweather, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Soule, Sprague, Tappan, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Welles—47.

Ohio is honored by the fidelity of her Senators in this behalf.

Seward dodged!

### Hale and Julian.

JOHN P. HALE, an original Democrat was elected to the United States Senate by the united votes of Free Soilers and Whigs.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, an original Whig, was elected to Congress by the united votes of Free Soilers and Democrats.

Mr. Hale has never acted with the Whig party. Mr. Julian has never acted with the Democratic party, and both have been answering, unflinching and true to the principles of freedom upon which they were elected.

The Whigsays JULIAN, our nominee for Vice Presidency, was originally a democrat. This is a mistake. Mr. Julian acted with the Whig party up to 1848.—Star.

Greeley's Almanac, good authority in such matters, puts him down in the Democratic column, and we still believe he belongs there.—Portage County Whig.

The Whig makes another "mistake!"—Greeley's Almanac for 1851, in which is recorded the members of the 31st Congress, (the only Congress of which Julian was a member,) does not "put him down in the Democratic column," but distinctly and unmistakably designates GEORGE W. JULIAN as a "Free Soiler." The Whig may still believe he belongs "to the Compromise Democracy"—but its belief cannot change facts. In the long run, "Deception wins not, more than honesty."

### News of the Week.

The Church at Oberlin O. numbers 1,079 members. Sabbath July 18th one hundred and five were received of both colors.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio will be held in Chillicothe in St. Paul's Church, commencing on Wednesday, September 8th at 10 o'clock A. M.

Kosuth remained in London at the last accounts. He was living in great privacy.

The Forest City says, the receipts of the Cleveland and Columbus Rail Road for July were \$74,000 in August they will reach \$82,000 and the September is \$100,000.

In Virginia the number of Baptist Churches is about 550 the number of members 90,000 and 413 ministers.

On the 23 ult. a ferry boat was upset in the North River at Albany, and eleven persons were drowned.

The fire Annihilator has been tried at Washington with success.

The tobacco crop in Virginia this year is better than it has been for some years.

The County Agricultural Fair of Summit County will be held on the 6th and 7th of October.

The Granville Bank has given official notice that the outstanding notes of circulation will be redeemed in coin, on demand, at the counter of the Bank.

The steamer May Queen struck a snag in the Arkansas river on Friday last and sunk. The boat is a total loss.

A new College under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Church is about to be erected in Baltimore, Md.

The first Sabbath School in the Western States was established in Ohio, in March, 1791.

The Council of Ohio City have adopted an ordinance against the retail of spirituous liquors in less quantity than a quart.

The Canadian Parliament met at Quebec on Thursday the 19 ult.

The Hancock County Agricultural Fair will be held on the 15th and 16th of October.

The Art Crop in Illinois is said to be very large and the grain of an excellent quality.

The ladies of St. Louis are obtaining subscriptions for the purpose of erecting and enclosing a widow's asylum.

The Butler County Agricultural fair will be held on the 30th of September and 1st of October.

The Farmers of Mason County Ky. are cutting their hemp.

Locomotives are running on the Bellon-tain and Indianapolis Rail Road.

The Philadelphia mill pronounced Australian gold finer than the California gold.

The Washington physicians say that vegetable growing during a drought are unhealthy, often producing cholera morbus.

The Illinois Rail Roads use Castor Oil entirely on their Car Wheels.

The population of Detroit is 26,648.

There will be an Odd-fellows Celebration and parade at Youngstown on the 30th of September, inst.

The report that George Thompson had been returned to Parliament is incorrect.

The B. & O. Stores in Cleveland are closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Ohio River has risen sufficiently to allow the passage of boats.

The State Convention of the New York Democracy met on the first of September and nominated Hon. Horatio Seymour for Governor.

The Boot and Shoe trade of Boston is said to be unusually active, about 3000 cases were sold last week at an advance.

The appointment of N. K. Hall as District Judge of Northern New York, was confirmed by the Senate.

The Nashville Tenn. Insurance Company have suspended business.

Seven young ladies were drowned in Cassadaga Lake near Fredonia N. Y. on the 3d inst. by the upsetting of a skiff.

A fire at Ogdenburgh N. Y. on the 1st inst. destroyed 75,000 worth of property—the work of an incendiary.

The late freshets in Georgia and Alabama have been very disastrous.

Scofield, Atkinson, & O'Kelly's Sheet Iron, Copper and Tin Manufactory, Pittsburgh,

was destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss \$30,000—partially insured.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe is writing a Main Liquor Law tale, for popular circulation.

A philosopher has discovered that a stick of drawing over the mouth of a calf, will prevent its sucking.

Congress adjourned last Tuesday week.

Prof. Kingsley of Yale College died Aug. 31st.

The Liberty Convention met at Canastota, (Sept. 1st.) N. Y. The majority of the committee were of distinct action; the minority against it. Gerrit Smith, for the latter, urged co-operation with the Free Democracy, yet a maintenance of the organization.

The new Post Office Law fixes upon three ounces as the maximum weight of newspapers subject to single postage, and one cent is the postage, for such, for any distance within the U. States. Newspapers not exceeding 14 ounces in weight can circulate in the State where published at half price, and small papers can be prepaid, will be taxed double postage.

The Whigs of Massachusetts have nomination J. A. Clifford for Governor.

The Northern Insane Asylum has been located by the Commissioners just south of the village of Newburgh, six miles from Cleveland.

Mr. Read of Newburgh had his whole flock of sheep 78 in number, stolen on the 24th ult. No clue to sheep or thief, discovered.

Webster meetings are being held in Massachusetts and other places, and Webster electoral tickets are being formed, and Mr. Webster does not discourage these movements. He is deeply disaffected, and doubtless is willing to exert an influence to defeat Scott.

### Candidates for Assessors.

The Free Democratic Executive Committee met on Monday Sept. 6. pursuant to a vote of the Mass Convention and nominated candidates for Assessors as follows:

1st. District, Ferris Couch, Nelson.

2d " Hiram Stacy, Charlestown.

3d " Joseph C. Brainard, Randolph.

3d " O. E. Hannum, Streetsborough.

G. W. Strong, Executive Committee man from Ellensburg, resigned, expecting to be absent from the County for a time, and Marcus F. Spelman was appointed in his stead.

Eugene C. Baker was appointed Executive Committee man for Freedom to fill a vacancy.

WILLIAM FRAZER, Chairman.

L. W. HALL Secretary.

### Sharon.

The following extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the Star, contains much of interest and value.

SHARON, Mercer Co., Pa., Aug. 26, '52.

As I have spoken of every thing of a personal nature that will interest you, perhaps some further remark in relation to the place may not be unacceptable. It is situated as you are aware, on the Shenango River and Erie and Pittsburgh Canal, some sixteen miles east of Warren and two West of Mercer, the county seat of Mercer County.—The number of inhabitants, I believe about 1500, who are engaged in mining, manufacturing, agriculture and the mechanic arts.—We have, in the village three flourishing churches, an Academy with 110 students, four taverns, one of which is a thorough temperance house, seven stores besides a good number of establishments called "groceries." The professions are not represented here as in many places, but still, well enough. One half the professional men of almost any community, might be spared and nobody suffer. We have one resident clergyman, two physicians, and what is quite strange, no lawyer. In the matter of business there are but few places of the size doing more. There are some five coal banks in the immediate vicinity from which is taken annually some 70,000 or 80,000 tons of very good coal, thus affording employment to a large number of miners and a fair profit to the owners. The principal feature of interest connected with the place is a large Rolling Mill with facilities for turning out 100,000 tons of iron annually of all sorts and sizes from the heavy shaft down to the carpet tack, and some of which is of a superior quality.—The proprietors have recently put in operation several machines for making rail road spikes, which perform their work with astonishing celerity and perfection. There is also a furnace for the manufacture of "pig metal" from the ore, employing some fifty persons and a foundry furnishing labor for some fifteen more, besides the usual proportion engaged in the mechanic arts. In addition to the above evidences of enterprise there is a large "flouring mill," and a "wool len factory" not now in operation. In some of the departments of reform, particularly in the cause of temperance, there is some degree of interest. Meetings for its promotion have been of frequent occurrence of late and I have no doubt that good will result from their deliberations. I wish I could say as much in reference to the Anti-slavery cause. In regard to this I fear that the masses are "joined to their idols," but the command has not yet gone forth "let them alone!" There are some staunch Free Soilers and there will be others on election day. There would be a great many but for regard for poor miserable temporary considerations. Massachusetts surfits and rots under her load of Cotton, and Pennsylvania staggers under her load of Iron. The pulp it here, as in almost every place, has been shamefully false to its true mission, in withholding from the people those truths and principles without which religion is all a force and worship mockery and impiety. It does not "stand acknowledged the most important and effectual guard and ornament of virtue cause." "By it the violated law does" not "speak out its thunder." I can conceive of no spectacle more painful and revolting, to the true friend of Christianity than that which is presented today by the American Church, with some ex-

ceptions, in her blind prejudice and tricked conservatism. In my love for the church in her true character, and in the accomplishment of her true mission on earth, and in my respect for her true and faithful ministers, I yield to no man; but with all my love for the one and respect for the other, I charge the Church and her ministers, before God with the high crime, of being false, shamefully false, to the principles of that Gospel of which she stands forth before the world as the only exponent false to the character of Him whom she professes to represent, false to the true interests of the race and the real wants of a perishing world. Never, in the whole history of the world has an opportunity, like the present, been presented to the Church, to force the truth, like burning coals upon the consciences and hearts of men, and never before, has she stood before that world so completely shorn of moral power and covered with infamy. With many this is a matter of rejoicing, but with every true Christian and philanthropist, a cause of deep and heart-felt sorrow. Unless the church, can be first emancipated, there can be but little hope for a struggling world. When religion has fairly represented before the world a score of representatives and advocates could set in motion a train of influences which soon became the master power to move the world. "They came," they saw, they conquered." They testified for Christ and the idols of the heathen vanished. They boldly and unflinchingly waged war with all sin, and advocated the truth and that truth triumphed over all the varied forms of corruption and legalized wrong. All this she did, and a thousand fold more, and this too, without the shadow of external appendage or earthly grandeur and power. Now with all her multitudes and power of earthly influence she has no alternative but to fight the phantoms of abstract sin and that in the foul current of a corrupt public sentiment. Like a corpse clad in silks and finery she corrupts beside her golden tomb. Like the worshippers of Baal she calls for fire from Heaven to consume her sacrifice and Baal does not hear. Now where is the secret of this moral strength on the one hand and singleness of purpose, true hearted fidelity and moral courage, and the entire want of these, a worldly policy, a shameful recency and wicked cowardice on the other?" Here and here only, is the reason to be found. It was my design to say a few words upon the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Conventions but I have not space.—Perhaps I may do it some future time. I hope you may be encouraged and excited faithfully and successfully for the right.

Yours as ever.

### For the Ohio Star.

MR. EDITOR:—It may be interesting to your readers to learn more particulars concerning our freedom meetings in Rootstown. Since the meeting of which you made mention in the Star, addressed by O. P. Brown, of your town, we have had two "grand rallies," such as neither of the old parties can get up, supported though they are by their own great anti-slavery platforms! Our meetings were held on Thursday and Friday evenings, this week; and were addressed by H. B. Spelman Esq., of Cleveland, and Mr. Orville Blake, of Brimfield. Mr. Blake led off at the opening on Thursday evening, in a speech of about one and a half hours in length. He "made no pretensions to public speaking, was as every day laborer," could "chop and move, make and bind very naturally," &c. &c. He demonstrated, however, before setting down, that he was a thinker, as well as a farm laborer, and that he could tell his thoughts, too, in a style and manner not interesting to his hearers. His subject in particular was a consideration of the sphere and objects of a Republican Government—showed that its object should be protection not robbery, &c.

Mr. Spelman followed in a brief speech, which closed the proceedings till Friday evening, when he appeared again on the stand at an early hour, and having a full audience before him, proceeded to address it in a remarkably clear and calm manner. He reviewed successively the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Democratic and Whig Platforms. All and each of these underwent a merciless scrutiny and exposition. Compromises and Baltimore Platforms fare miserably in Spelman's hands. It must have been hard even for the worst specimens of total depravity living, to have resisted his appeals to conscience, in his application of the subject; so that, if the partisans present were of a more tender or susceptible character, they were mightily smitten down under the power of the truth, and may be expected ere long to "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." Indeed, sir, some if not all of the leading partisans in our town are cool, very cool. This being the condition of our leaders, you can guess how it is with the mass, and reason from that why it is that the would-be leaders are so cool. I predict that neither Scott nor Pierce will be greatly indebted to Rootstown for their election, for you know they are both to be elected, if very honest, sanguine looking men tell the truth.

ROOTSTOWN.

### SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

A Californian correspondent of the Independent, writes:

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" seems to be a new thing to all our western people; yet all the inmates of our farm-house had read it six months ago with intense interest. Several other families in our valley were very familiar with it. It will do much good in California, by arousing the feelings of northern men against that blessed institution which the southern portion of our citizens are struggling to introduce among us. Within sight of me now is the house of a Texas who holds some half dozen slaves, and works them at immense profit, contrary to our constitution.

### Webster Meeting in Wilmington.

Richmond, Aug. 28th, 1852.

The Wilmington Commercial publishes a call for a meeting of the friends of the Hon. Daniel Webster, on Tuesday evening next for the Presidency.

The Macon (Ga.) Journal has hoisted the Webster flag.

### Short but Sharp.

The Cleveland True Democrat, in noticing a letter written by J. A. Briggs, to coax Free Soilers into the support of Scott, has the following pithy piece of logic:

"Scott stands on the Baltimore Whig platform, and has signified his hearty approbation of 'the compromise measures,' unquestionably the hugest embodiment of slaveholding villainies ever perpetrated by an American Congress. Therefore, either Briggs, in pronouncing Scott an Anti-Slavery man, or Scott, in declaring himself to be in favor of those villainies, 'says the thing that is not.' Which is it? Does Briggs know Scott better than Scott knows himself? If Briggs is right, then Scott fits it; and we object to being asked to vote for any man on the ground that he is a liar."

Right. And yet that is the very ground on which Tilden, Teasdale, et id omne genus are begging the votes of the Free Soilers in this region. They admit, now they cannot help it, that Scott has pledged himself to support the Compromise measures, and yet they have the effrontery to say that he did so only to gull the South, and that he ought to be supported by the Free Soilers BECAUSE HE IS DISHONEST.—Akron Standard.

### Washington, Aug. 31.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Hiland Hall's California Land Commissioner, and E. K. Hall as Judge in Conklin's place, and S. H. Hubbard, of Connecticut, as Post Master General. The appointment of E. A. Bradford to the Supreme Bench was laid over.

The Ohio State Journal publishes the notice of the Free Democratic State Convention as an advertisement! Liberal.

### The Immensity of the Universe.

As a proof of what an immense book the heavens is, and also of the indefatigability of the student, man, in turning over his leaves, Dr. Nichol, in his work describing the magnitudes of Lord Rosse's telescope, says that Lord Rosse has looked into space a distance so tremendous, as inconceivable, that light, which travels at the rate of 200,000 miles in an second, would require a period of 250,000,000 of solar years, each year containing about 32,000,000 of seconds to pass the intervening gulf between this earth and the remotest point to which this telescope has reached! How utterly unable is the mind to grasp even a fraction of this immense period to conceive the passing events of a hundred thousand years only is an impossibility, to say nothing of millions and hundreds of millions of years. The sun is 65,000,000 of miles distant from the earth, yet a ray of light will traverse that immense distance in 480 seconds; long as the distance may seem to be passed in so short a time, what comparison can the mind frame between it and that greater distance which Mrs. Nichol and Rosse demonstrate, would require every second of that time to represent more than 500,000 years! And recollect the study of astronomy is not only useful to excite emotions of grandeur and sublimity at such discoveries; but it is the basis of navigation and our note of time, and unites the strictness of mathematical reasoning and the most certain calculation.

### FALL SESSION OF THE Seminary of Natural Science.

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Session B of this institution, for the present academic year, will commence on Monday, September 20, 1852.

C. P. Hart, B. A., Principal and Lecturer, assisted occasionally in the latter capacity, by distinguished Educators from abroad.

Miss A. S. Aspenwall, Vice-Principal, Instructor in Female Department.

The Principal has the pleasure of stating that he has secured the valuable services of Miss A. S. Aspenwall, of New Hampshire, for the Female Department. Miss A. is an accomplished English and French Scholar, an experienced Teacher, and a graduate of one of the first institutions of New England. She speaks highly recommended by Prof. Fisk, Woods, and others, and will no doubt contribute largely to advance the standard of education among us, and meet our highest expectations.

Two additional Rooms have been added to the Institution, rendering the whole suitably complete. One of the new rooms is provided with a Sky-Light, admirably adapted for the Enamelled Card Drawing and Shading, which, as seen below, will be taught, along with all other departments of the tasteful and intellectual art of Copying and Sketching.

The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the Common English Branches, Higher Mathematics, Languages, &c., the special professorship of Natural Science, affording Collegiate advantages to youth of both sexes.

### DAILY LECTURES.

Both Experimental and Descriptive, are given before each department, on all the leading branches of Science; thus combining in an eminent degree, Practice with Theory.

The most approved charts and plates pertaining to the Natural Sciences have already been procured, and Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus will be immediately added.

Tuition per session of eleven weeks, Common and Higher English Branches, Lectures, &c., \$5.00. Greek, Latin and French Languages, Pen and Ink Sketching, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Enamelled Card Drawing and Transferring, the art of Shading, &c., extra.

Not desirous of overstocking our school for the sake merely of large numbers and large profits, as is so commonly done, to the great disadvantage of those attending, it has been deemed advisable to limit the whole number to fifty—and no pecuniary consideration can induce us to receive more.

No students are admitted under 14 years of age. Further information may be had by applying at the Seminary Rooms, near opposite Hall's Book Store, Ravenna, Ohio.

September 6, 1852. 1184 ft

### The Willoughby Female Seminary

Will commence its next session on Thursday, Sept. 16th, with flattering prospects. A well selected Board of experienced Teachers will be associated with Miss Tenney, the Principal, in perfecting and executing the plans of instruction and discipline, by means of which, the school has already attained a high reputation for usefulness. Parents may be assured that their daughters will here receive due attention to whatever pertains to a correct intellectual, social, moral and Christian education. Catalogues sent when requested.

ALVAN NASH, Secretary.

Willoughby, Aug. 31st.

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS

At Shaler's.

A. V. HARRIS is receiving a general stock of goods, making in larger assortment than any other in this or adjoining counties, and we will demonstrate to all who call and examine for themselves, that we do sell goods at lower prices than any other establishment in northern Ohio.

Sept. 6th.

### BLACK Silks—A great variety of different widths, selling cheap at

### HARRIS'S

BOOTS and Shoes, a large stock just rec'd, which are brought direct from manufacturers, for sale cheap and warranted to do good service. A. V. HARRIS.

12,000 pounds of good Sa gar rec'd this day, for sale at 64cts per pound, at

Sept. 6th.

### LETTER, at Harr's you can find better

DeLaines for one shilling per yard, better prints at 31c, better Poplins at 31c, better Gingham at 12c than at any other establishment in Ohio. A. V. HARR.

Sept. 6th.

### VELVET Ribbons, black and colors all widths, just rec'd at

### HARRIS'S.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1852

These New Goods have just arrived per Express, comprising a choice variety of Cashmeres, DeLaines, Persian Cloth, Gingham, Prints, &c. For "particulars" please drop in at the store of C. & J. C. PRENTISS.

P. S.—More Goods by the next train.

### TO AGENTS AND COUNTRYMEN.

The Great Book for the West. AGENTS WANTED. In every County in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Ill., and all the States and Territories.

### LIFE OF WM. HENRY HARRISON.

9th President of the United States, by H. Montgomery; steel portrait, and finely illustrated. This work is written in a very interesting and popular style, and contains an authentic account of all the important events of his life. It is got up in a style uniform with the Lives of President Adams, Jackson, Taylor, &c. To place it fully before the people, it will be sold only by agents. Sole agency for a county given. Agents can clear from \$3 to \$5 per day at this business. Some of our agents make much more. Those desirous of an agency would do well to write us immediately, as this is the best season of the year for canvassing. For further particulars of this and other valuable Books, for which we wish Agents, address, post paid, TOUKER & GATHELL, Publishers, Cleveland, O.

### AN APPROPRIATE 5000 miles of Cleveland or Chicago, publishing above with this notice the times, and sending us a copy of the paper, shall receive a copy of the work by mail, free of postage. This offer to remain operative till June 1st, 1853.

### SEPTEMBER APPOINTMENTS 1852.

### Dr. H. Tubbs, Analytical Physician.

WILL be in attendance at his Room as follows:—  
Havens' Prentiss House, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, 29th and 30th, September.  
ARKON, Colby's Exchange, Monday afternoon and Tuesday, 27th and 28th, September.  
CLEVELAND, Wadell House, Wednesday and Wednesday, 14th and 15th, September.

Those afflicted with diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, or Spleen, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Asthma, shortness of breath or difficulty of breathing, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Weakness or Nervous Debility, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Derangement of the Stomach, Bilious affections, in Gravel, Swelling, Cancer, Scrofula, Ulcers, Impurities of the Blood, or of any chronic or long standing diseases, are invited to call. No charge for consultation.

Dr. T. has been a physician, and is a Homeopathist; he never uses Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic or any other mineral as medical agents, nor is he a Thompsonian—he neither steams nor gives emetics! His theory of disease differs from all others that have been adopted, but not more so than does a system of treatment! He does not make up to make well, nor tar down to build up again; nor allow irritation by patching up with anodynes.

### CONSUMPTIVES READ.

Mr. Ashton is now a public officer, and extends warmly to the country where he resides; of his veracity the most doubting can be easily satisfied.

### NEW BRIGHTON, June 12, 1852.

DR. TENNIS—Dear Sir:—I feel it a debt of gratitude to you, and a duty to the afflicted generally, to offer my humble testimony in favor of your system of treating Chronic Diseases. I am convinced that it will cure almost every chronic disease, if taken in time.

In the fall of 1851, I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast, side and back, with a very profuse discharge of offensive matter from the lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c. The family physician was called in, and did all within his power, but gave me no relief. My symptoms grew worse, and I found that I was fast sinking into consumption. I became so weak that I was not able to set up but a few minutes at a time. My physician advised me to use potent medicines. I did so for some time, but with no better success. He then told me that in the spring I would get better or worse. My friends from a distance came to see me, as they supposed, for the last time. I then told them that I was dying, and that I could walk and ride about until Fall, then I sank down again, and my physician said that if I did not get south, I could not live longer than spring. I gave up all hopes of recovery. During the summer of 1852, I was advised to try your system of treatment, and as the last resort, I placed myself under your treatment, and my great success. I then told that in the spring I would get better or worse. My friends from a distance came to see me, as they supposed, for the last time. I then told them that I was dying, and that I could walk and ride about until Fall, then I sank down again, and my physician said that if I did not get south, I could not live longer than spring. I gave up all hopes of recovery. During the summer of 1852, I was advised to try your system of treatment, and as the last resort, I placed myself under your treatment, and my great success. I then told that in the spring I would get better or worse. My friends from a distance came to see me, as they supposed, for the last time. I then told them that I was dying, and that I could walk and ride about until Fall, then I sank down again, and my physician said that if I did not get south, I could not live longer than spring. I gave up all hopes of recovery. During the summer of 1852, I was advised to try your system of treatment, and as the last resort, I placed myself under your treatment, and my great success. I then told that in the spring I would get better or worse. My friends from a distance came to see me, as they supposed, for the last time. I then told them that I was dying, and that I could walk and ride about until Fall, then I sank down again, and my physician said that if I did not get south, I could not live longer than spring. I gave up all hopes of recovery. During the summer of 1852, I was advised to try your system of treatment, and as the last resort, I placed myself under your treatment, and my great success. I then told that in the spring I would get better or worse. My friends from a distance came to see me, as they supposed, for the last time. I then told them that I was dying, and that I could walk and ride about until Fall, then I sank down again, and my physician said that if I did not get south, I could not live longer than spring. I gave up all hopes of recovery. During the summer of 1852, I was advised to try your system of treatment, and as the last resort, I placed myself under your treatment, and my great success. I then told that in the spring I would get better or worse. My friends from a distance came to see me, as they supposed, for the last time. I then told them that I was dying, and that I could walk and ride about until Fall, then I sank down again, and my physician said that if I did not get south, I could not live longer than spring. I gave up all hopes of recovery. During the summer of 1852, I was advised to try your system of treatment, and as the last resort, I placed myself